

WEATHER FORECAST.
Snow or rain to-day; colder to-night; to-morrow generally fair.
Highest temperature yesterday, 37; lowest, 20.
Detailed weather reports will be found on Editorial page.

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ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.
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PRICE TWO CENTS

THREE CENTS
WITHIN 500 MILES
FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE

EARL OF CARNARVON DESCRIBES WONDERS OF PHARAOH'S TOMB

Discoverer Says Its Glories
Eclipse All Former
Egyptian Finds.

IN VALLEY OF KINGS

Value of Jewels, Gold and
Historic Treasures Runs
Into Many Millions.

THEBES NECROPOLIS OPEN

King Tut-Ankhamen's Throne
Found and Sarcophagus
Believed Near.

BY THE EARL OF CARNARVON.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
London, Dec. 20.

On the edge of cultivation on the western bank of the Nile, near Luxor, some five miles in length and about a mile and a quarter deep lies the necropolis of ancient Thebes. Here the arid plain and foothills are everywhere dotted with burial pits, with a royal mortuary temple here and there, while mingled among the relics of ancient days stand the mud houses of the modern inhabitants.

The limestone cliffs, which in certain parts reach a height of 500 feet or more, are also honeycombed with an endless succession of destroyed and plundered tombs. In this area some of the greatest, richest and most powerful inhabitants of ancient Egypt were buried, hence this necropolis has been a happy hunting ground for generations of native robbers.

At the northern end of this vast cemetery, by following a winding track road about two and a half miles leading in a southwesterly direction we come to the most celebrated portion of the Theban necropolis. This is the Valley of Kings, or, in Arabic, "Biban el Mokh." For centuries the spot had been visited by curious travelers, archaeologists and tourists.

The almost universal opinion of archaeologists and of Sir G. Maspero (director of the Cairo Museum) was that this locality was practically exhausted. As far as was known the only Kings' tombs missing were those of Thutmose II., the somewhat shadowy King Smenkhara and Tut-Ankhamen. Earlier Pharaohs' tombs were still to be found and there are in the valley several open and plundered tombs to which a name cannot be given.

However, Howard Carter, the American Egyptologist and my associate, still thought that there was at least a chance of finding some great dignitary if nothing else, and the Government having given me a more favorable concession than it granted the previous excavators we decided to start excavating at once.

Before the Sealed Tomb.

During the war in the intervals between Carter's military work at Cairo he managed to dig a little every year, but it was only this autumn that I received a cable telling me that he had at last struck something promising—"a tomb closed and sealed."

Arriving at Luxor we at once started operations. A staircase of some eighteen steps had to be cleared. While we were doing this various damaged objects, such as pottery and broken wood flowers, were found. At the bottom of the staircase we came upon a wall covered with seals. Some bore the name Tut-Ankhamen, while the others were the royal seal on which nine captives with a jackal reposing above in descent were shown.

After affixing a wooden grille over the door, a task that took all day, we proceeded to clear the passage. This was blocked with stones and rubbish right up to the ceiling. It is quite easy to see now where the robber entered. Along the passage, which is nine meters in length, various objects were found, a broken box with the names Khuent, Smenkhara and his wife being possibly the most important pieces. Broken pottery, a few bits of broken jewelry, water skins, flowers and other odds and ends were recovered from the rubbish.

Find the King's Burial Place.

At the end of the now cleared passage another sealed door was visible. After taking a photograph we decided to take down a small portion of it. This was done, and by the uncertain light of a candle a wonderful sight was exposed to our excited eyes. Gilt coffins, boxes and all sorts of other objects were visible in the dim light.

Luckily, just above us was the large tomb of Ramesses VI. This is a favorite tourist tomb and is lit by an electric light. Having tapped the wire and enlarged the opening, we were able to enter and examine by electric light what proved to be the first chamber. We at first thought that our find was a hiding place of "cache" where we should probably find some royal or semi-royal mummies, hidden there to save them from the sacrilegious hands of robbers. But the mummies we examined

Continued on Page Two.

Hylan Asks Harding Aid, but Makes a Slight Error

MAYOR HYLAN sent a letter to President Harding last night complaining that Earl B. Mayfield, United States Senator-elect from Texas, is the editor of Col. Mayfield's Weekly, which, the Mayor declared, is circulating "wiffully wicked" reports concerning his attitude toward the Ku Klux Klan.

In this magazine, the Mayor wrote, is a blatant display of race hatred and religious prejudice and considerable misstatement. Throughout the letter Mr. Hylan refers to the Senator-elect as the editor and publisher of the magazine. A dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD from Austin last night, however, stated that Senator Mayfield is not the editor of the paper, that he has no connection with it and that the Mayfield who does edit it is not a relative of his, so that Mayor Hylan has evidently been misinformed.

NEW GAMBLING DRIVE NETS TWO AS CHIEFS

King Tut-Ankhamen's Throne
Found and Sarcophagus
Believed Near.

WEALTHY WHITE PLAINS MAN

Complains After Losing
Heavily in W. 44th St.

WARRANTS FOR CLEANUP

'Honest John' Kelly's Old
Place, Now Political Club,
Raided; 30 Taken.

Mark Roarson, of 150 West Fifty-eighth street, widely known in sporting and theatrical circles, and Richard R. Manden, of 215 West Ninety-second street, were arrested by detectives last night on charges of being common gamblers. This was said to be a first step in a campaign which started by the police to drive gamblers from the city. Reports at Headquarters last night were that Roarson and Manden, arrested on complaint of a wealthy resident of White Plains, would be shown to have been involved in poker games at which several hundred thousand dollars changed hands.

Detectives who arrested Roarson and Manden said that they had obtained from the Magistrates several additional warrants to serve in the next few days, and they predicted gambling disclosures of greater magnitude than the city has seen for years. After serving the warrants, it was said, they expect to have under arrest gamblers who have operated quietly here and who have hitherto escaped arrest. It was said also that besides the games in which the White Plains victim played and at which he is said to have lost large sums there have been others with even higher stakes.

One game at which Meyer lost heavily is said to have been played in a house in West Forty-fourth street on October 16, but it is understood that Meyer did not make a complaint until later. At any rate the police took no action until yesterday, when Commissioner Enright and Chief Inspector Leahy had a conference.

Roarson and Manden were arraigned before Magistrate Flattling in the West side court and each was held in \$500 bail. Both furnished bail at once and were released.

The complaint against Manden accuses him of acting as superintendent of a place for gambling and with allowing a certain room and tables to be used for a poker game October 16 in West Forty-fourth street.

GOT BOTTLE OF SCOTCH

AWAY FROM VOLSTEAD

Episode in Washington Theater Brings Laugh.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 20.

Andrew J. Volstead, father of the prohibition law, lost a bottle of liquor in a theater to-night—and the audience laughed.

Thursdays, more or less known as a magician, aroused keen interest when in the middle of his act he exclaimed that some person in his audience had made off with a prize bottle. He started through the audience in search and reaching the side of Mr. Volstead he slipped through his pockets and produced a bottle of Scotch whisky. He then turned to the audience and said: "I am a teetotaler and I have no use for liquor. I have only this bottle of Scotch whisky which I have just found in your pocket."

Continued on Page Two.

PRINCESS ANASTASIA AND ROYAL HUSBAND HERE FROM GREECE

Former Mrs. W. B. Leeds
Will Go to Florida in
Quest of Health.

DIDN'T FINANCE KING

Also Denies She Played
Matchmaker for Reign-
ing Families.

PRINCE TALKS IN SLANG

Not a Refugee, He Says, and
Is Eager for Golf and
the Opera.

Not a Royal Matchmaker.

Reporters, who are said to be skeptical about royalty, liked both the American Princess, Anastasia, and her husband, Prince Christopher of Greece, who arrived on the Olympic yesterday for a few months visit in the United States.

The Princess, who had become a legendary figure in her own country by reason of stories of her royal matchmaking and her generosity in assisting with her Yankee dollars monarchs and governments that needed a helping hand, said it was all fiction.

She did not, she reported, help to finance the restoration of King Constantine of the Hellenes, her husband's oldest brother, who at the moment is again in exile. She did not place \$7,000,000 or any other sum at the disposal of the Greek Government for the payment of salaries. She had given only to Greek charities, including the relief of refugees.

While the golf course apparently is to be designed near a view to the sea, the Princess, who is several degrees removed from the pinnacle of perfection in the game, said she would like to play. This idea she said she had picked up from the fact that Mr. McDonald is to be the architect of the new club. The Princess, who is several degrees removed from the pinnacle of perfection in the game, said she would like to play. This idea she said she had picked up from the fact that Mr. McDonald is to be the architect of the new club.

Was it true that she had used her kindly offices in bringing about all those royal marriages she had been credited with? "Goodness, no," she said; "none of them." The Princess, her husband, added: "The only match we know anything about is that of my wife's son and my sister's daughter and nothing could have kept them apart." He referred to the marriage last year of William Bateman Leeds and Princess Xenia of Russia.

And finally there was no politics in this trip to the United States. They came here with diplomatic passports on a visit, carrying twelve pieces of baggage. The Princess, ten years absent, confessed that she had been in the United States. She had come here for a visit and for the good of her health, and as soon as possible would go to Palm Beach. The Prince had always wanted to go to America. He would travel here all by himself, he said, as far as the Pacific. A planist friend, patron of music in Greece in earlier days, he wished to hear our open, our concert, we had taken away the great artists of Europe and one must come here to enjoy them. Moreover he deemed America a place to be the most experienced of all languages, and he learned to perfect himself in it.

Here is a royal prince for whom royalty holds no illusions. Counting on his fingers the number of persons in the line between him and the throne of the Hellenes, he said: "I'm only eight or nine in the line, you know. You know you like to be King?"

"No," he answered; "I fear the crown would roll off my head."

His Royal Relatives Many.

He has taken a fancy to the word "nephew" and uses it frequently, although the substance seems to be entirely lacking. An inquiry as to the progress of reported alliance between members of two reigning families he dismissed with, "Oh, that went bust."

An innocent interviewer remarked: "I suppose, Prince, you are related to the good many of the royal families?" "Yes," he agreed, "with scattered remnants remain." The fact is he is a grandson of the late King Christian IX. of Denmark, youngest son of the assassinated King George of Greece, uncle of the present King George, first cousin of King George of England, a nephew of the Dowager Empress of Russia, a cousin even of the ex-Kaiser, and heaven knows what else. "You figure it out," he advised reporters, after puzzling

Continued on Page Five.

Tax Exempt Bond Bill Held Up; Expect Defeat

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 20.

CONTRARY to expectation, the House did not vote to-day on the proposed constitutional amendment forbidding further issuance of tax exempt securities by States, counties, municipalities and their subdivisions.

Sponsors of the bill, alarmed by the growing sentiment against the measure in the House and afraid it may be defeated, virtually decided to postpone a request for action until after the holidays.

50 FINANCIERS BACK \$1,000,000 GOLF CLUB

'The Creek' at Locust Valley
Will Have 120 Acres and
1,000 Foot Beach Front.

MEMBERSHIP LIMIT 300

Vincent Astor, G. F. Baker,
Jr., and Clarence H. Mackay
Among Organizers.

That favored spot in American golfing territory, Long Island, is to have another club de luxe. For exclusiveness the position of the new organization is assured, while adding to the belief that it will rank with the leaders in point of architectural excellence is the fact that it is to be laid out by Charles Blair Macdonald, designer of the National, Lido and several other prominent landmarks of the game.

The name bestowed upon this new organization is "The Creek." With its grounds, golf course, bathing beach and so forth, the club will occupy 120 acres of the old Cravath property on Long Island Sound near Locust Valley, L. I. This property has been secured by the committee of organization, which comprises Vincent Astor, G. F. Baker, Jr., Frank Langford, Charles H. Mackay, Jr., J. Morgan H. Pratt, John D. Ryan and Harry Payne Whitney.

While the golf course apparently is to be designed near a view to the sea, the Princess, who is several degrees removed from the pinnacle of perfection in the game, said she would like to play. This idea she said she had picked up from the fact that Mr. McDonald is to be the architect of the new club.

There is hardly any question that if the Government, which fully appreciates the situation, can obtain the necessary Congressional cooperation the totally inadequate present quotas will be enlarged under restrictions which will permit the Administration to exercise intelligent discrimination in the matter.

In his message to Congress President Harding said in referring to the registration feature of the immigration question:

This provision will enable us to guard against the abuse of immigration, checking the undesirable whose irregular coming is the first step in the process of our law. More, it will facilitate the needed Americanization of those men to enroll as fellow citizens. Before enlarging the immigration quotas we had better provide registration for aliens, those now here or continually pressing for admission, and establish an examination board for it abroad to make sure of the desirability of the immigrants before they are admitted.

By the examination board we could end the influx of those men at our ports when men and women find our doors closed after long voyages and wasted savings because they are unfit for admission. It would be kinder and safer to tell them before they embark.

Commissioner Husband's View.

Commissioner of Immigration Husband believes the present immigration quotas should be modified "so as to let in the men who shall fill the industrial needs of the country and at the same time have the qualities to make them desirable as residents in American communities."

The problem of devising a method of supervision which will accomplish the purposes outlined by the President is now engaging the attention of the Secretary of Labor and the Immigration Department. Just how this Government is to exercise abroad the right of discrimination is a problem yet to be solved.

MAIL MOTORS CAN'T SPEED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Speed governors fixed at the speed limits of the various communities and then placed in the mail service, the Post Office Department announced to-day as a development of its campaign for year round safety in the service.

Acid in Burglar Alarm Explodes, Burning Policeman, on Robber Hunt

Patrolman Henry J. McArdle of the West Thirtieth street station was severely burned about the hands, face and arms and his uniform was ruined late last night when a burglar alarm device exploded as he was entering the fur store of Kaufman, Danth & Co., at 162 West Twenty-fifth street. The device was a small metal cylinder about two inches long, and appears to have contained nitric acid, sulphur and antipyrine.

Continued on Page Four.

NEED OF UNSKILLED LABOR FORCES FIGHT ON IMMIGRATION ACT

Hampering of Industrial
Machinery Hastens Ac-
tion in Congress.

EMPLOYERS COMPLAIN

Bill to Carry Out Harding's
Suggestions to Be In-
troduced.

SELECTIVE PLAN SOUGHT

American Federation of Labor
to Oppose Any Change
in the Law.

BY LOUIS SEIBOLD.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 20.

The pressing need for unskilled labor to man adequately the national industrial machine undoubtedly will precipitate one of the most spirited conflicts scheduled to hold the attention of Congress after the holidays.

While no actual step has been taken to carry out the suggestion contained in the address of President Harding regarding immigration a bill embodying it will be presented with as little delay as possible.

Employers confronted with a labor shortage which threatens to impair and curtail the production of manufactured materials of all kinds believe that their appeal for the modification of the existing immigration law justifies immediate action.

Executive officials of the Government having most to do with the immigration problem are of the opinion that the immigration law should be changed. Reports of conditions throughout the industrial world have convinced them that the restrictions imposed by the present law should be lifted before serious damage has resulted from its continued operation.

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COMPLAINTS RECEIVED DAILY.

Members of Congress are daily receiving complaints from business men employing unskilled labor of the adverse effect of the present immigration law on their output. These employers have informed their Congressional representatives that business generally is suffering because of the insufficient number of unskilled workers available to meet the pressing demands.

Continued on Page Four.

GERMANY ASKS AMERICA NAME BUSINESS MEN TO FIX REPARATIONS BASIS

Trade Commission, Headed by Chancellor Cuno,
Makes Request, England Consents and Berlin
Will Abide by Result if Allies Are Agreed.

LONDON, Dec. 21 (Thursday) (Associated Press).—The United States, at the request of a trade commission headed by William C. Cuno, the German Chancellor, has begun negotiations with France and England, looking to the appointment of a body of American business men for the fixing of a new basis for the payment of war reparations, it was understood here to-day.

In semi-official quarters it was said that England's consent to such a plan had been called to Secretary Hughes to-day and that the American State Department at Washington expected an early reply from France.

The proposal is understood to have reached Secretary Hughes through the United States Chamber of Commerce, which body was asked by Chancellor Cuno and his associates to appoint a commission headed by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, which would visit Germany and make an impartial survey of the

country's financial and economic position.

The American commission was to be empowered to determine what amount of reparations Germany could pay, and, upon the basis of its report, a new reparations treaty would be drawn, which Germany would agree to fulfill if the plan were approved by England and France.

The United States Chamber of Commerce complied with the request of the German Chancellor to the extent of asking Mr. Hoover to take the question up with President Harding's Cabinet, which he did, with the result that the matter was placed in the hands of Secretary Hughes.

The negotiations between Mr. Hughes and the English and French Governments followed with the object in view of obtaining their consent to abide by the reparations sum fixed by the American commission, as within Germany's ability to pay.

Officials in London refused to comment on the subject to-night.

AMERICA MAY ACT AS ADVISER, NOT UMPIRE

Will Try to Convince France
Scaling of Reparations Is
Imperative.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 20.

Commitments of the Harding Administration relative to the European financial crisis and the readiness of this country to use its influence and its good offices in working out an adjustment satisfactory to the contending parties do not require or even indicate that the United States should take the role of umpire on reparations.

Administration officials made it clear to-day that this country's effort at the moment does not involve mediation of the reparations controversy. It was further stated that not only is the question of mediation not up but that there has been no suggestion should be a mediator in the reparations crisis.

Policy Defined in 1921.

This information from official sources confirmed dispatches to THE NEW YORK HERALD setting forth the stand that the President and his advisers took when in April, 1921, the Berlin Government requested that the United States act as arbiter in fixing a definite sum for reparations. Nothing that has developed to date in the efforts of this Government to be of service lends color to the suggestion that the policy of the Administration now is to assume the role of umpire has changed since the request of the German Government last year was turned down.

It is still taken here that the parties must reach an agreement as to the sum to be paid. What this Government will seek to do is to exert its weight in the scale to bring conviction that the present status of reparations is impossible and that a revision is urgent not only in the interest of Germany but in the interest of France herself.

While keeping clear of the role of mediator the Administration, it is indicated, will, so considerably further than it did last year when the reparations question became acute in April. All that it undertook to do at that time was to submit to the allied Powers such basis of adjustment as Germany thought feasible.

Will Try to Convince France.

In the present future it is believed here that the Administration will seek to convince France that reparations must be reduced in her own interest and that the best way of reaching a decision as to the amount that Germany can pay and live is by taking the opinion of international financial experts who will approach the problem from a purely financial standpoint and will seek to disentangle it from the political factors which have always bobbed up to confuse the purely economic issues.

Before the reparations conference opens on January 1 this Government will have in Washington a number of its experts who will bring fresh information and data on the reparations problem.

Among those experts who will be present are Mr. C. D. Ladd, Secretary of the Reparations Commission, Mr. Hodges from London, Consul-General Skinner from London, who is now in Washington, and Mr. H. D. Hodges, who acted as counsel to Mr. Boynton, Roland W. Boyden and Col. James A. Logan, the American official advisers with the Reparations Commission, Mr. Hodges will arrive here to-morrow.

THROWS BOMB AT FASCISTI.

Expelled Member Injures Many in
Trieste Streets.

Trieste, Dec. 20.—A dispatch to the Times from Milan says a Fascist who had been expelled from the Fascist movement because of his violent behavior, threw a bomb into a group of Fascisti in the streets of Trieste.

The explosion killed six persons, badly and a score slightly injured.

TAMPA AND BRADENTON, Fla., Dec. 20.—A dispatch to the Times from Tampa says a man who had been expelled from the Fascist movement because of his violent behavior, threw a bomb into a group of Fascisti in the streets of Tampa.

TURKEY BACKS DOWN ON STRAITS CONTROL; VIEW OF U. S. IGNORED

Principle of Restricted Pas-
sage of Ships of War
Included.

RUSSIA NOT OBJECTING

Would Become Member of
Commission if She Signs
the Convention.

AMERICAN PLAN STATED

It Urged Making Straits Free
for All Vessels at All
Times.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
LAURENCE, Dec. 20.—Allied firmness again has brought about almost complete surrender on the part of the Turks. Confronted with yesterday's virtual ultimatum, they accepted to-day the allied plan for the straits, subject only to minor reservations, chief of which concerns the exact location of the Straits Commission, namely, whether it shall be merely to supervise the passage of vessels, or also watch over the demilitarized zone. Turkey objected to the latter function.

Although this surrender by the Turks spelled complete defeat for the Russian efforts here to close the Black Sea to warships and to the full strength of the British or any other fleet in case of war with Russia, the Russians remained silent when their erstwhile ally accepted the allied plan, and have shown no inclination yet to pack their grips.

The reason for this lies, undoubtedly, in the fact that Russia becomes a member of the commission if she signs the convention. Clearly this is another step toward Russia's recognition.

The chief feature of interest in this apparent settlement of one of Europe's hardest problems lies in the complete disregard the conference has shown to the two American points of view presented here, and the evident disinclination to invite any detailed statement by the Americans covering the principles set forth by them in general.

American Views Disregarded.

The two American ideas laid before the conference were:

First—A completely free passage-way for all vessels, like the Strait of Belle Isle between Labrador and Newfoundland, or Gibraltar, recognized by all nations as such; instead of which the plan accepted to-day restricts the number of war vessels of each nation to three, of not more than 10,000 tons each, and in case of war in the Black Sea the limitation is removed.

Second—That as commission and statutory regulations in the past have been the chief source of trouble, there should be no commission of the straits, but a simple guaranty by Turkey in the form of a treaty with other nations that the straits shall be kept open.

The second of these views was sent to the conference, it appears, Monday night, but became public only in to-day's discussion. The American memorandum on this point follows:

"The representatives of the United States, on behalf of their Government, take the position that full freedom of the straits for all nations, without discrimination, will be best served by reliance on treaty rights and agreements, rather than on a joint or international commission for the straits."

Ten Nations on Commission.

The commission to which the United States has objected would be presided over by a Turk, and would be composed of representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania, Serbia and Russia, from the day the present convention is signed.

Should the United States have adhered to it also she would have the right to membership. The convention charges the commission to see that measures for security of transit are taken, such as lights, port and coast lighthouses. The commission also would be charged to see that liberty of passage is at all times observed; and each year would draw up a report to the League of Nations. The commission also would draft the necessary rules for the accomplishment of its mission. These would have to be conceived in a spirit of perfect equality for all nations.

While this memorandum appears to have been before all the delegations several days, apparently it has had not the slightest effect upon allied ideas. On the other hand, it seems to have somewhat encouraged the Turkish side. These would have to be conceived in a spirit of perfect equality for all nations.

Apart from this, however, there is the fact that with the many projects submitted by the real parties to the discussions there has not been any time any invitation to the American delegation here during the study of

HUNTON FLIES ANOTHER LEG.

ARACAT, Brazil, Dec. 20. (Associated Press).—Lieut. Walter Hunton, in the airplane Sampaio Cordeiro II, arrived here to-day from Campinas, 150 miles distant, in his New York to Rio Janeiro flight.

Judge Mancuso Grants Brother's Release.

Edward M. Fuller, formerly of the New York Herald, who was indicted last July on charges of bookmaking, was released from the Tombs yesterday afternoon after Judge Mancuso in General Sessions had granted the request of William J. Fallon, Fuller's attorney, for a reduction in bail from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

Fuller was placed on trial last month, but the jury disagreed. He is now in the Tombs, where he is being held in lieu of bail.

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